

DEMOCRATIC TIMBER FOR NINETEEN-EIGHT.

Dickinson, in Washington Post.

As all roads used to lead to Rome, so do all political discussions in the United States lead to the Presidency. The approaching congressional campaign is concededly fraught with unusual importance to every available presidential candidate in both parties.

Republican leaders are about agreed that the result of the struggle next November for control of the House of the Sixtieth Congress will determine whether their leader in 1908 shall be a representative of what for lack of an apter term is called Roosevelt radicalism or whether he shall represent that conservatism that actually or nominally is opposed to the existing state of things at the White House.

Democracy's Advantage.

In an important sense the democracy is as deeply concerned over the outcome of the contest between these opposing forces in the opposition party as republicanism itself, for the democracy will be governed almost as largely in 1908 as it was in 1904 by the action of the republicans in choosing between these two extremes of political thought. To the extent that the democrats at this juncture are not so acutely threatened with dangerous internal disorders as are the republicans, they have a decided advantage in the task ahead of selecting a standard bearer for the next great fight. Then, again, there position is more advantageous from another viewpoint. There is no tremendous economic or fiscal issue like that of the tariff to distract their councils and confuse their judgments.

Now that free silver is as dead as African slavery, the democracy is united once more on all the great questions that divide the electorate into two parties, and its rank and file can be more easily reconciled to the party leadership commissioned by its chosen representatives in convention than can that of the republicans unless the democracy does that which Grant once predicted could always be depended upon which was that "the democracy invariably made a d—d fool of itself at the right time."

Bryan, Hearst or Bailey.

From still another point of view, the democrats seem in better shape at the present moment for the big fight two years hence than do the republicans and that is that thus early in the preliminary skirmish no movements of mystery as to the selection of the leader is going on. Only three names are at this time being seriously considered by the masses and the leaders of the party. They are William Jennings Bryan, William Randolph Hearst, and Joseph Weldon Bailey. Mr. Bryan's candidacy, of course has become a fixed thing in the politics of this day as was that of Henry Clay, among the republicans, twenty years ago. The Nebraskan has written a letter from the jungles of India to a friend saying that he would be governed by circumstances in the matter of again asking for his party's nomination. The only other thing he could have said was that in no circumstance would he accept a third nomination. Hence Mr. Bryan may be considered in the race for his party's leadership.

De Lancy Nicoll, of New York, who was in Washington last week, declared that he was for Bryan against all comers, and intimated that whatever influence may be controlled by Alton B. Parker represents anything of moment in the party, then it follows that at least a portion of the conservative elements which forced the uninspiring New York jurist upon the Southern democrats in 1904 will throw its influence to the Nebraskan whom these influences once fought desperately. Nothing stranger than this could happen in American politics; nothing stranger has happened unless it be the endorsement by a faction of the democracy of the nomination of Horace Greeley.

Hearst As a Factor.

But it is by no means certain that even with the support of conservative influences which he has never had before Mr. Bryan could sweep the next democratic national convention off its feet as he did in 1896 and again in 1900. If Mr. Hearst shall be elected governor of New York the actual arithmetic of the situation would be against Bryan more than any other prospective candidate. Hearst would be enabled to enter the convention with a delegate's strength second to nobody's and should Senator Bailey develop the following at the South which it is thought his avowed candidacy would develop, it is not at all improbable that the surprising spectacle would be presented of Mr. Bryan being third in the race in the important matter of instructed delegates. In such a situation it is conceivable that the convention would be deadlocked as fiercely and for as long a period as any national political gathering of recent times.

In spite of the plain facts of history against Mr. Bryan, he still has sufficient following to make him formidable in democratic conventions. His followers take not note of the pathetic experiences of Clay and Blaine, than whom as a popular leader he resembles more than does any man of his time. They were circumstanced about as he. In their respective parties there was just enough unyielding opposition to defeat them at the polls. Prejudices of the kind that Bryan has to combat and which Clay and Blaine wore out their lives combating are handed down from father to son.

There probably still are hundreds of thousands of democrats in the United States who believe that Bryan's election to the presidency would mean ruin to the country and in spite of every argument that might be brought to bear upon them to the contrary they could not be convinced. But this element would not have the same personal prejudices against either Hearst or Bailey. Other elements of course, might assert themselves against the candidacy of either and continue to call themselves democrats, just as the hundreds of thousands of democrats who in both Bryan campaigns voted against him continue to call themselves democrats.

Bailey Growing Fast.

Mr. Bailey's candidacy is as yet unformed, and of course, unavowed. That he will be drawn into the contest, however, there are many reasons to believe. Judge Parker's earnest if not impassioned appeal several weeks ago, to the Southern democracy to assert its right to the party leadership was not made without due reflection or without wise counsel. The Texan has been growing fast on the nation within the past few months. Newspapers of great influence that had fallen into the habit of ridiculing him, now speak of Mr. Bailey with respect and treat him as one of the men of large capacity and discernment in national affairs.

Texas is a more important State than Nebraska, and the democrats went hysterically to that sagebrush. Thus geographical consideration will cut little figure against Mr. Bailey from getting the delegations of several Southern States there is no doubt at all. Certainly Texas would support him with wild enthusiasm. Mississippi, the State of his birth, could be counted upon. So could Louisiana, according to the admission of numerous politicians in that State. Mr. Bryan has never been strong in Georgia, Alabama or Florida, and a Southern man strongly backed quite probably could beat the Nebraskan for the delegations from those States. Even Virginia might fall into line against Bryan and in favor of Bailey.

Should Mr. Bailey secure the delegations from no other States than those mentioned, his instructed strength could be used as a nucleus around which to organize a powerful anti-Bryan party. But the same influence which would give him the States named undoubtedly would be powerful in other States of the South and West. The East, too, would share in the movement, and whether or not the Texan should enlist sufficient strength to assure his own nomination he would have enough to defeat Bryan under the two-thirds rule that has been rigidly maintained by democratic national conventions from the inception of nominating conventions.

Some Snags in Bryan's Path.

As to who would inherit the Bailey following nobody could predict. Hearst of course, would get some of it. But Mr. Hearst might be strong enough in instructed delegations to make a combination with the Bailey managers against Mr. Bryan. Thus, in any event, the Nebraskan probably will find that he will not have as smooth sailing in the next democratic convention as his idolators at this time seem to think he will have. However, when he has had time to study the field at close range after his return home next month he doubtless will proceed to form combinations of his own. And then about the liveliest democratic politics this generation of voters have seen will begin to shape up.

WHITE MAN LYNCHED

BY LOUISIANA MOB.

Robert T. Rogers, a white man awaiting his third trial on the charge of murdering Jesse Brown, a merchant at Girard, Richland, Louisiana, was lynched at Tallulah, La., by a mob at midnight Tuesday night, which came from the West on a special train over the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific railroad. The mob appeared after 10 o'clock and came fully prepared with locksmen, who had no trouble breaking into the jail. The jail was unguarded and the sheriff, who lived some distance away, was not aware of what was going on until he saw the mob leading the man off.

Rogers was strung up to a telegraph pole and as soon as they felt assured he was dead, the mob dispersed. The fear that Rogers would escape punishment for his awful crime because of legal technicalities prompted the lynching. According to the evidence addressed at the first trial in March, 1904, Rogers and two other white men named Anderson and Womack together with two negroes, entered the store of Jesse N. Brown, a merchant at Girard, in this parish, and after shooting him a number of times and striking him over the head with their pistols, set fire to the body.

Long Tennessee Fight.

For twenty years W. L. Rawls, of Bells, Tenn., fought nasal catarrh. He writes: "The swelling and soreness inside my nose was fearful, till I began applying Bucklen's Arnica Salve to the sore surface; this caused the soreness and swelling to disappear, never to return." Best salve in existence. 25c. at W. E. Pelham & Son, Druggists.

One of the notable figures at the Des Moines Assembly of Presbyterians is its stated clerk, Rev. William H. Roberts. Dr. Roberts was born in Wales, in 1844. He has served as statistician of the United States Treasury Department, assistant librarian of Congress, librarian at Princeton Theological Seminary and as a theological professor.

A Western Wonder.

There's a Hill at Bowie, Texas, that's twice as big as last year. This wonder is W. L. Hill, who from a weight of 90 pounds has grown to over 180. He says: "I suffered with a terrible cough, and doctors gave me up to die with Consumption. I was reduced to 90 pounds, when I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Now, after taking 12 bottles, I have more than doubled in weight and am completely cured." Only sure Cough and Cold cure. Guaranteed by W. E. Pelham & Son, Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

NEW WIRELESS TESTS.

Experiments in Telegraphing From Submarine Boats Through Water.

To ascertain whether communication by wireless telegraphy can be had with submerged submarine boats—that is, whether the water can be made a medium of transmission of waves of wireless telegraphy—important experiments will soon be made at Newport, R. I., by order of the Navy department, under the direction of Commander Albert Gleaves of the torpedo station, says a Newport special dispatch to the New York Herald.

As the tests will be novel in every way and as the results sought for would be of great service the experiments will be watched with much interest.

Either the Shark or the Porpoise will be used for the experiments. The vessel will be fitted with a transmitting apparatus similar to that used for sending through the air, and with a low aerial from which the current will be projected. The apparatus regularly in use at the torpedo station will be employed for receiving.

No attempt will be made at first to send messages from the shore to the submerged boat, for it is believed if the water is found to be a satisfactory conductor of the waves they can be transmitted either way.

Some experiments have already been tried. Operators at the torpedo station recently switched off their aerial and yet heard and read very clearly messages sent from a Fall river line steamboat off Point Judith. They believe the waves of electricity were transmitted through the water and the ground to the station.

PISTACHIOS IN AMERICA.

Seedling Plants Are to Be Cultivated in Colorado.

It will not be long before the young women who delight to make candles for the visiting young men will be able to add to their home products the expensive and highly prized pistachio cream, which is the pride of Mallard and Huyler in New York and all the other great candy makers of America, says a Denver special dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald.

And this is why the pistachio nut, the choicest and most costly that reaches the American market, is to be grown in Colorado, it having been discovered that a profitable rate of production can be had in New Mexico, Colorado, Utah and southern Nevada. Having learned that pistachios grow wild in central Asia, where the winters are quite severe, the promoters of the plant introduction garden of Chico, Cal., with the co-operation of the office of seed and plant introduction and distribution at Washington, have grown a large number of seedling pistachios, and these will be distributed among the various localities where the nut may be grown, Colorado coming in for a considerable share.

The pistachios grown in California are of excellent color and flavor, and it has been ascertained that nuts of similar nature thrive better in Colorado than in California and at maturity are of superior quality. One of the first of the Colorado pistachio orchards will be established in the San Luis valley, another will be near Longmont, while still another will be planted in the Boulder creek valley.

As It Should Be.

Athletics for public school girls begins to occupy somewhat of the attention it ought to. Comptroller Metz of New York city has given to the girls of the Brooklyn public schools a spacious plot of ground to be converted into a fully equipped athletic field. The fitting up will be under the auspices of the Public Schools Athletic league, of which General George W. Wingate of New York is president. One of its vice presidents is President Roosevelt. The field will be free to all the Brooklyn public school girls. It will contain, among other appurtenances, a basket ball field, tennis courts and a running track.

New Cure for Epilepsy.

S. B. Waterman, of Watertown, O., Rural free delivery, writes: My daughter, afflicted for years with epilepsy, was cured by Dr. Kings New Life Pills. She has not had an attack for over two years. Best body cleansers and life giving tonic pills on earth. 25c at W. E. Pelham & Son's drug store.

Mason and Dixon's Line, "the line of demarcation between hot biscuit and cold bread," was a characteristic remark once made by Bob Taylor, the Tennessee ex-governor, who has just won a United States senatorship at his party's primaries.

A Miraculous Cure.

The following statement by H. M. Adams and wife, Henrietta, Pa., will interest parents and others. "A miraculous cure has taken place in our home. Our child had eczema 5 years and was pronounced incurable, when we read about Electric Bitters, and concluded to try it. Before the second bottle was all taken we noticed a change for the better, and after taking 7 bottles he was completely cured." It's the up-to-date blood medicine and body building tonic. Guaranteed. 50c. and \$1.00 at W. E. Pelham & Son's drug store.

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